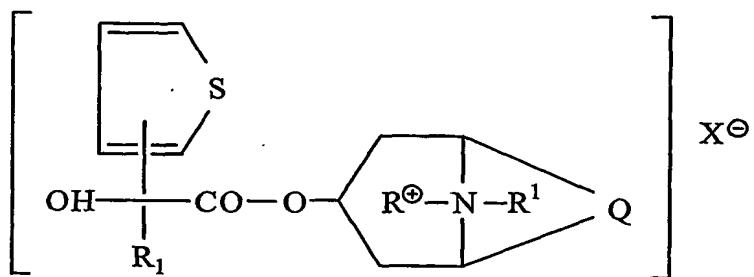


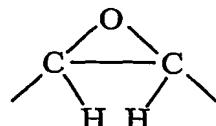
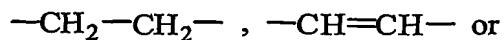
**WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**

1. A method for treating bladder disease in a subject, said method comprising:

administering to a subject a pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutic amount of a compound selected from the group consisting of: (1) a compound having the formula

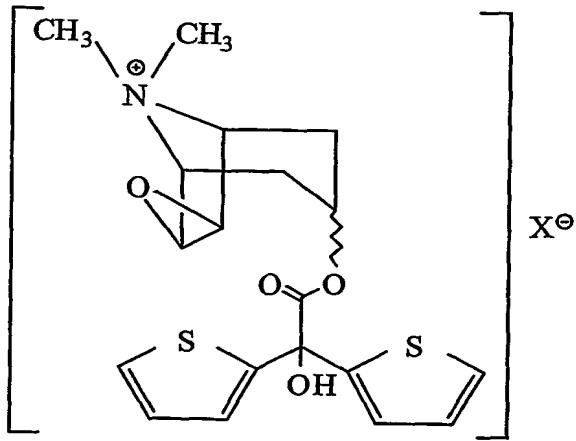


wherein Q is a group of the formula

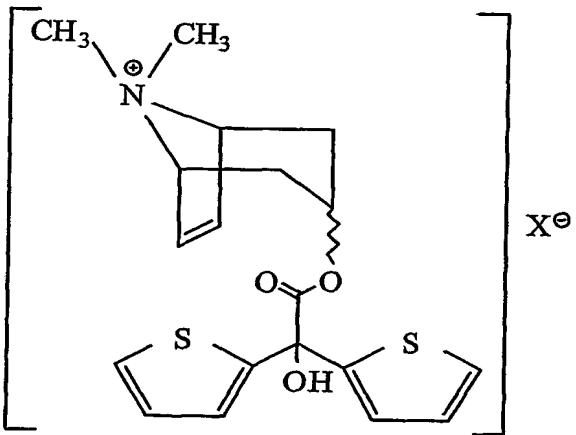


R and R¹ are each independently C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, R<sub>1</sub> is thienyl, phenyl, cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl and X⁻ is a physiologically acceptable anion; (2) a compound having the formula

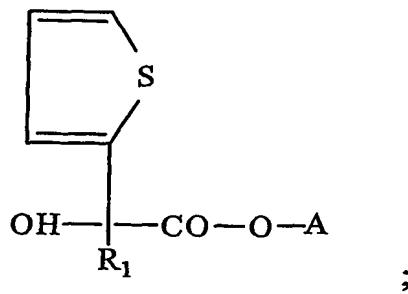
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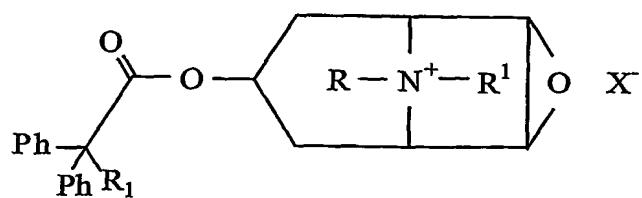
wherein  $X^-$  is a physiologically acceptable ion; (3) a compound having the formula



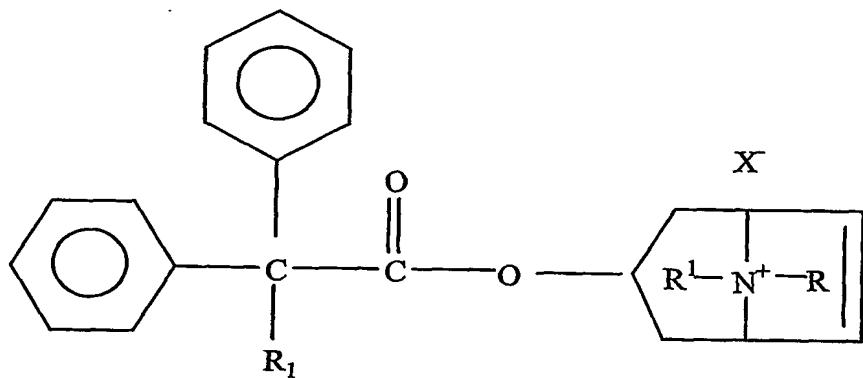
wherein  $X^-$  is a physiologically acceptable ion; (4) a compound having the formula



wherein  $R_1$  is 2-thienyl or cyclopentyl, and A is  $3\alpha$ -(6,7-dehydro)-tropanyl methobromide,  $3\beta$ -tropanyl methobromide, or  $3\alpha$ -(N-isopropyl)-nortropanyl methobromide; (5) a compound having the formula

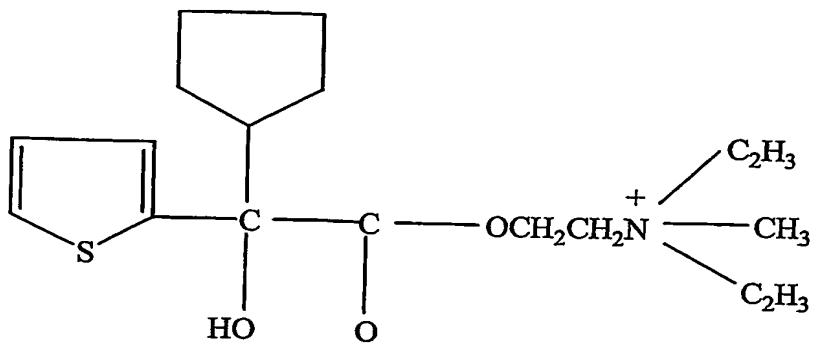


wherein R is an optionally halo- or hydroxyl-substituted  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl group,  $R^1$  is a  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl group, or R and  $R^1$  together form a  $C_{4-6}$  alkylene group;  $X^-$  is a physiologically acceptable anion, and  $R_1$  is H, OH,  $CH_2OH$ ,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl or  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy; (6) a compound having the formula

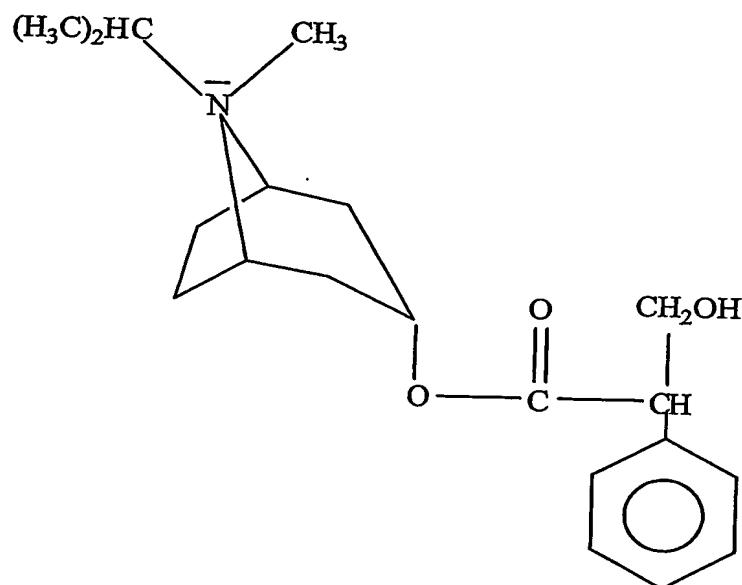


wherein R is an optionally halo- or hydroxy-substituted  $C_{1-4}$  -alkyl group,  $R^1$  is a  $C_{1-4}$  -alkyl group, or R and  $R^1$  together form a  $C_{4-6}$  -alkylene group,  $X^-$  is a physiologically acceptable anion and  $R_1$  is H, OH,  $CH_3$ ,  $CH_2OH$ ,  $C_{1-4}$  -alkyl, or  $C_{1-4}$  -alkoxy; (7) a compound having the formula

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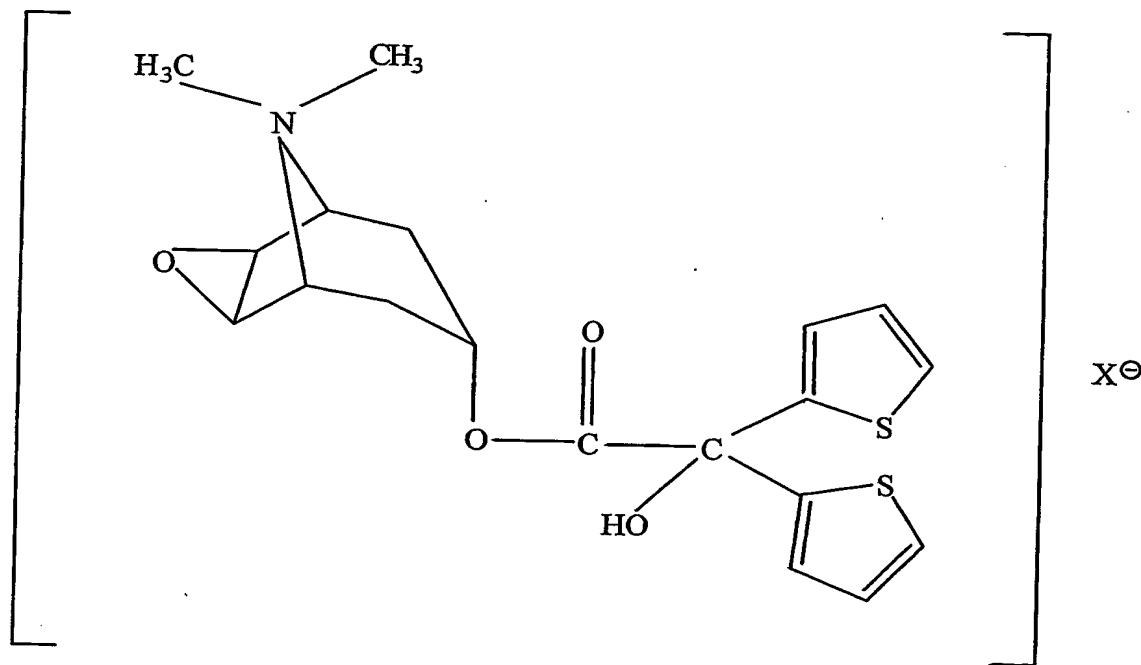


(8) a compound having the formula



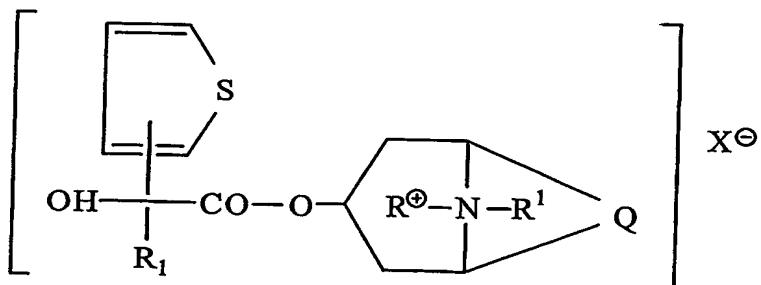
and (9) a compound having the formula

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wherein  $X^-$  is a physiologically acceptable anion.

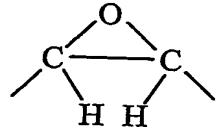
2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the compound has the formula



wherein Q is a group of the formula

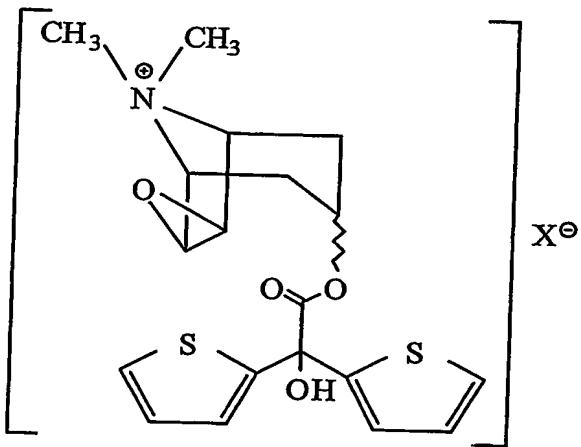
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—CH<sub>2</sub>—CH<sub>2</sub>—, —CH=CH— or



R and R<sup>1</sup> are each independently C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkyl, R<sub>1</sub> is thienyl, phenyl, cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl, and X<sup>−</sup> is a physiologically acceptable anion.

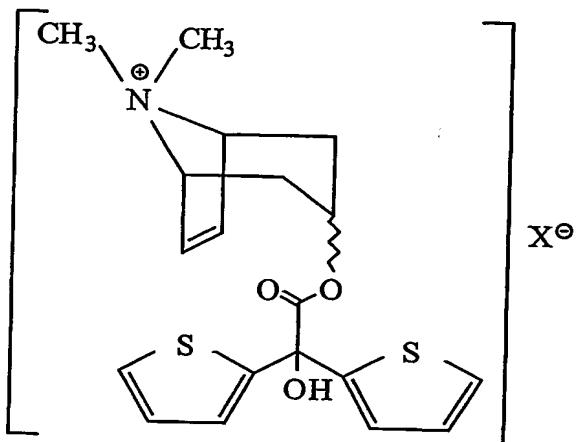
3. The method according to claim 2, wherein R is CH<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, n-C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>, or i-C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub> and R<sup>1</sup> is CH<sub>3</sub>.
4. The method according to claim 3, wherein R<sub>1</sub> is thienyl.
5. The method according to claim 2, wherein X<sup>−</sup> is Br<sup>−</sup> or CH<sub>3</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>.
6. The method according to claim 1, wherein the compound has the formula



wherein X<sup>−</sup> is a physiologically acceptable ion.

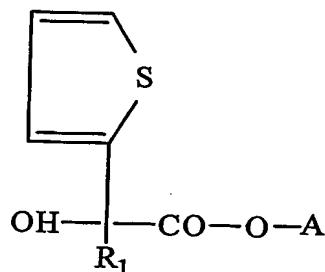
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7. The method according to claim 1, wherein the compound has the formula



wherein  $X^-$  is a physiologically acceptable ion.

8. The method according to claim 1, wherein the compound has the formula



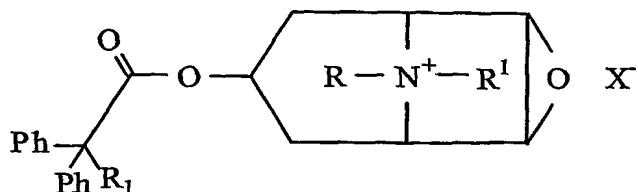
$R_1$  is 2-thienyl or cyclopentyl, and  $A$  is  $3\alpha$ -(6,7-dehydro)-tropanyl methobromide,  $3\beta$ -tropanyl methobromide, or  $3\alpha$ -(N-isopropyl)-nortropanyl methobromide.

9. The method according to claim 8, wherein  $R_1$  is 2-thienyl and  $A$  is  $3\alpha$ -(6,7-dehydro)-tropanyl methobromide.

10. The method according to claim 8, wherein  $R_1$  is 2-thienyl and  $A$  is  $3\beta$ -tropanyl methobromide.

11. The method according to claim 8, wherein R<sub>1</sub> is cyclopentyl and A is 3 $\alpha$ -(N-isopropyl)-nortropanyl methobromide.

12. The method according to claim 1, wherein the compound has the formula



wherein R is an optionally halo- or hydroxyl-substituted C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group, R<sup>1</sup> is a C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl group, or R and R<sup>1</sup> together form a C<sub>4-6</sub> alkylene group; X<sup>-</sup> is a physiologically acceptable anion, and R<sub>1</sub> is H, OH, CH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>OH, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy.

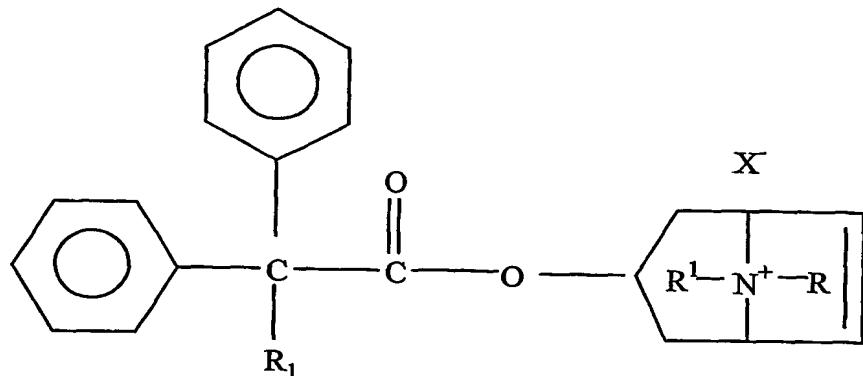
13. The method according to claim 12, wherein X<sup>-</sup> is bromide.

14. The method according to claim 12, wherein R<sub>1</sub> is OH, CH<sub>3</sub>, or CH<sub>2</sub>OH.

15. The method according to claim 12, wherein R is methyl and R<sup>1</sup> is methyl, ethyl, n-propyl or i-propyl.

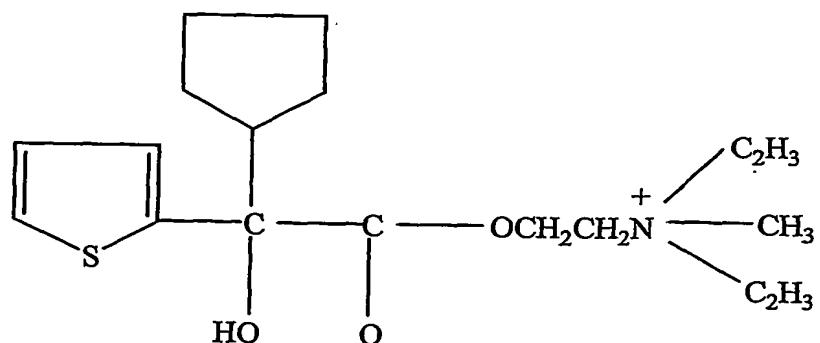
16. The method according to claim 1, wherein the compound has the formula

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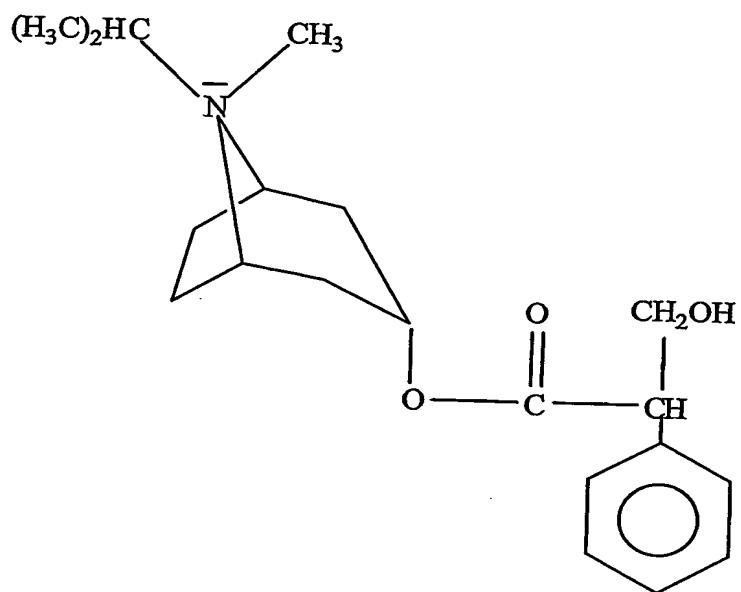
wherein R is an optionally halo- or hydroxy-substituted C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkyl group, R<sup>1</sup> is a C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkyl group, or R and R<sup>1</sup> together form a C<sub>4-6</sub>-alkylene group, X<sup>-</sup> is a physiologically acceptable anion and R<sub>1</sub> is H, OH, CH<sub>2</sub>OH, C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkyl, or C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkoxy.

17. The method according to claim 16, wherein X<sup>-</sup> is bromide.
18. The method according to claim 16, wherein R<sub>1</sub> is OH, CH<sub>3</sub>, or CH<sub>2</sub>OH.
19. The method according to claim 16, wherein R is methyl and R<sup>1</sup> is methyl, ethyl, n-propyl or i-propyl.
20. The method according to claim 1, wherein the compound has the formula



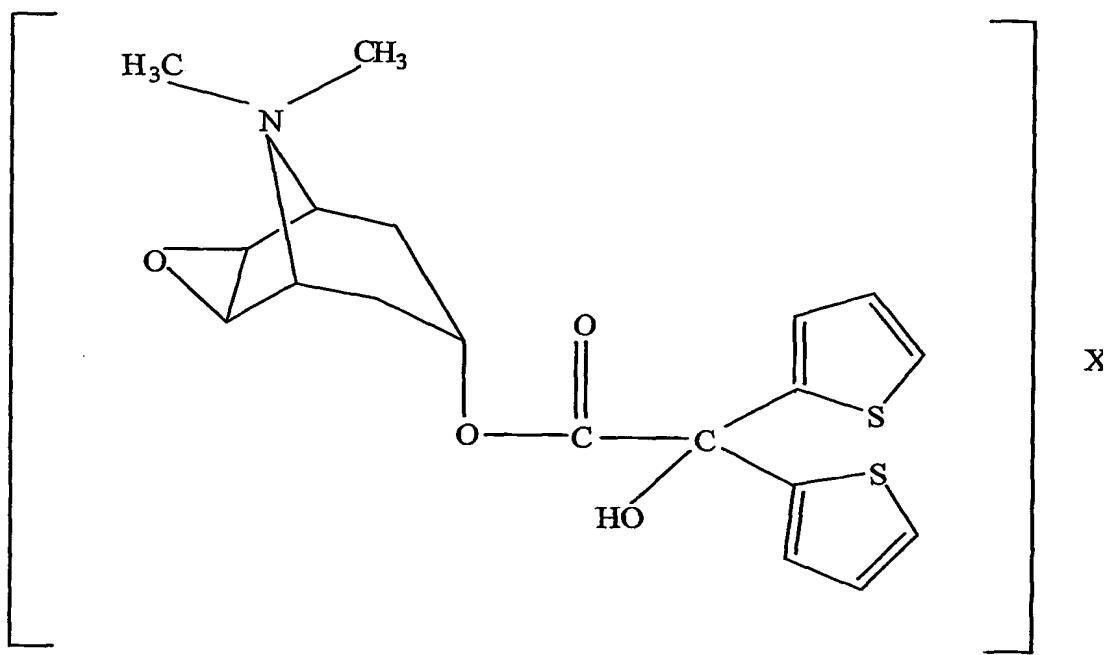
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21. The method according to claim 1, wherein the compound has the formula



22. The method according to claim 1, wherein the compound has the formula

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wherein X<sup>-</sup> is a physiologically acceptable anion.

23. The method according to claim 22, wherein X<sup>-</sup> is a bromide.